

# NEWS FROM ABROAD: PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED BY CREELMAN. MEXICAN PRELATE GOING TO ROME. PORTO RICAN COURT OVERRULED BY GOVERNOR. IRELAND MAY HAVE A QUASI PARLIAMENT.

## THEY WOULD NOT WAIT TO BE KILLED.

Gen. Wheaton Tells Gen. Otis That Filipinos Are on the Run.

### SANTA MARIA BURNED.

Only One American Wounded in the Skirmishing Around Santa Maria Yesterday.

#### MANILA.

April 12, 6:50 p. m.—General Wheaton has just telegraphed to General Otis this message: "They Would Not Wait to Be Killed."

General Wheaton started at daylight, with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two pieces of artillery, to drive the rebels from their position along the right of the American guard lines, between the railroad and the foothills. He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and had one man wounded.

The enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery, and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels had been concentrated. During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat toward the mountains, burning the villages behind them. Occasionally a few rebels dropped to the rear and fired at the advancing American troops from the jungle, apparently with the idea that this would check our advance and cover the retreat of the Filipinos. Finding these tactics ineffectual, these bushwhackers hurried to join the main body.

The American guard along the railroad has been materially strengthened, and it is not likely the rebels will succeed in the future in getting to as close quarters as they did yesterday.

General Lawton is securing the vicinity of Santa Cruz, but finds the rebels have decamped. He has captured a gunboat, six launches and two caecoes, comprising the Filipino fleet. These vessels were stuck in the mud of the river. General Otis has sent a dragoon to the spot.

The United States Philippine Commission is hearing the leading residents of various nationalities, priests and Spaniards, numbers of them appearing voluntarily, on the subject of the future of the islands. The questions put to all are:

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the towns?

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the provinces?

Do you believe the Filipinos are capable of self-government in the archipelago?

All of those who have been interrogated, including Filipinos who sympathize theoretically with independence, have replied to the third question, with remarkable unanimity, in the negative. Independence, they say, would result in chaos, endless tribal wars and eventual European intervention. A few of them think that provincial self-government is practicable, but most of them favor self-government in the towns, with a form of American supervision protecting the inhabitants against the peculations and extortions which their experience with the Spanish regime has led them to consider the natural perquisites of officialdom.

General Luna, who retired from the command of Philippine forces and was editing a newspaper at San Francisco del Monte, his retirement being due to the fact that the Filipinos rebelled at his rigid discipline, has been recalled to the command. This is taken as showing that the rebel army is kept together only by harsh measures.

### DEAD AND WOUNDED

#### OF OUR SOLDIERY.

Washington, April 12.—General Otis has forwarded the following list of casualties since last report:

#### KILLED

Fourteenth Infantry—April 10, Company G, Private J. W. Pitts.  
Second Oregon—April 11, Company A, Privates Henry Payne, Edward Hoffman, Joseph Berry.

Thirteenth Minnesota—April 10, Company I, Private Amos Cole; 11th, Company C, Private Morris P. Beatty.

#### WOUNDED

Hospital Corps—April 9, Acting Hospital Steward Benno Aftman, forearm, moderate.

Thirteenth Minnesota—April 10, Company B, Private Henry Foss, leg, moderate; 11th, F. First Lieutenant Charles Clark, scalp, slight; A. First Sergeant Eugene Senebec, thumb, moderate; Corporals Holden G. Gilbert, hand, slight; I. Walter Ryberg, arm, slight; B. Private W. J. Obie, ear, slight; Eugene A. Harvey, thumb, slight; C. J. Magnuson, back, slight; Charles Packard, hand, slight; G. John J. Young, jaw, severe; H. Bjorn Gislsson, scalp, slight; Harry Anderson, ear, slight; L. Richard Kelley, forehead, severe; Adam Hotchkiss, thigh, severe.

Fourteenth Infantry—April 10, Company I, Private William Duncanson, arm, severe; Fourth Cavalry—April 11, Company A, Private Joseph Grabowsky, head, severe.

First North Dakota—Company H, Corporal J. W. Wolf, foot, moderate; Private Arthur Pearson, forearm, severe.

Second Oregon—Company M, Privates Everett H. Miller, abdomen, severe; Arthur Sullivan, arm, slight.

St. Paul, Minn., April 12.—The following telegram was received by Governor Lind to-day from Colonel Ames, of the Thirteenth Minnesota Volunteers, at Manila:

Regiment guarding railway line, attacked by insurgents. Killed: Jesse Cole, Company F, Missouri Battery, Company C.  
Wounded: Adam Hotchkiss, Company I, John Young, Company C.  
Slightly wounded: Sergeant Hanson, Corporal Gilbert, Privates Gislsson, Anderson, Company A, Privates Harry, Magnuson, Obie, Packard, Foss, Company B, Private Gier, Company D, Lieutenant Clark, Company F, Corporal Ryberg, Company I, Private Kelly, Company I.

Will Look After Newfoundland Cod. St. John's, N. F., April 12.—Governor McCallum agrees to reappoint Mr. Morine to a position in the Cabinet, and the appointment will be granted to-morrow. Mr. Morine taking the Fisheries Department portfolio. The Legislature will meet on or about May 1.



Burning of the Church at Paco—The Progress of the Fire Recorded by the Camera.

While the battle was in progress the Filipino sharpshooters fired from the tower upon the American troops. The Sixth Artillery was ordered to destroy the church. No horses being available, the guns were hauled by squads of the First Washington Volunteers. The church was set on fire by the bombardment, and as the fire burned photographs were taken by W. B. Clifton, of the First Washington Regimental Band.

## WHEELER AND GRANT TO GO TO MANILA. TAGALOS ONCE WHIPPED, Other Filipino Tribes Will Accept Our Rule. If They Are Treated with Justice There Will Be PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)  
(By mail from Manila to San Francisco; by telegraph from San Francisco to New York.)

### WASHINGTON.

April 12.—The President has decided to reappoint the assignment of Brigadier-General Wheeler to duty in the Philippines. This decision is in accord with the gallant veteran's request made to the President about a month ago. General Wheeler called on the President and told him that he would be very happy to remain in the service as Major-General, providing he could be sent to the seat of war. The President replied frankly that the vacant Major-Generalship would go to General Shafter and General Otis. The story was then circulated that the President would not consider General Wheeler's application on account of his age. General Wheeler's appointment to-day as Brigadier-General of this story.

General Fred D. Grant will also be assigned to service under General Otis. An order issued by the War Department to-day musters out the following general officers: Major-Generals James H. Wilson, Fitzhugh Lee, Joseph Wheeler, John P. Bates, Samuel B. M. Young, Adna R. Chaffee, Van Ludlow, Leonard Wood, Brigadier-Generals George W. Davis, Theodore Schwan, Loyd Wheaton, Charles Kling, Frederick D. Grant, Robert I. Hughes, Samuel Owenshine, Irving Hale, and Robert H. Hale.

The above named officers are mustered out to enable them to accept commissions as general officers of volunteers under the act of March 2, 1899. It is expected they will soon be reappointed as brigadier-generals under that act.

Other general officers are mustered out and will resume their former commands in the regular army. Four volunteer major-generals are retained in service. These are Generals E. S. Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines; Lawton and MacArthur, his chief generals in command of divisions, and General Shafter, who remains in command of the Department of California. He will retire in October as a brigadier-general of the regular army.

The present stations of those mustered out by order to-day who will be retained as brigadier-generals under the law of March 2, are:

General Wilson, commanding the department of Cienfuegos; General Lee, commanding the department of Havana; General Wheeler, now in Washington, but going to the Philippines; General Bates, commanding the department of Matanzas; General Young, in command of the troops being mustered out with headquarters at August, Ga.; General Chaffee, now in Washington, but attached to General Brooke's headquarters; General Ludlow, commanding the city of Havana; General Wood, commanding the department of Santiago; General Davis, member Reef Inquiry Board; General Schwan, Assistant Adjutant-General; General Fred D. Grant, in Porto Rico, but under orders to go to Manila, and General Hale, in the Philippines.

Brigadier-General Harrison G. Otis, who was appointed from civil life, is mustered out and is about to return from the Philippines.

Monna Coming with \$750,000. Sydney, N. S. W., April 12.—The British steamer Monna, Captain Carey, which sailed from this port to-day for San Francisco, carried \$750,000.

## SPANIARDS IN CUBA ORGANIZE A PARTY.

### HAVANA.

April 12.—Marquis de Rubiel announces the formation of a Spanish party in Cuba, under the honorary presidency of Marquis de Arguñales (Arguñales), the richest man in the island, and the probable future representative of Spain here. About thirty prominent Spaniards in and out of Havana were called into conference on the formation of the party. The nomination of Cuba to the United States is the unanimous desire of these men, although no reference is made to this point in their general address to the Spaniards in Cuba, as they regard it inexpedient to agitate the question just now and so cause still greater political unrest.

At an opportune time the subject will be taken up and vigorously advocated. The address of the new party, which is signed by Marquis de Rubiel, is entirely devoid of political references and simply announces the fact of organization and the officers, all of whom are men of prominence.

It asserts, however, as the controlling feature of the party's programme, a desire to promote the peace and prosperity of Cuba, to which the members of the party are "bound by the most sacred ties," and it earnestly advises all Spaniards here to "act nobly together in upholding the honor, dignity and traditions of Spain."

The Cubans have taken no steps toward disbanding the army. The best of the soldiers are already enrolled in the American rural forces, and others will be enlisted. Bodies of men will thus be formed and used largely to hunt outlaws.

To-morrow the authorities will issue a decree declaring that the public schools formerly under the provincial deputations, will be controlled henceforth by the Central Government. Hereafter the matriculation fees at the schools are to be paid into the State's treasury, and the department will settle the approved accounts of schools that have incurred since January 1 and are yet unpaid.

Washington, April 12.—The following death report has been received from General Brooke under date of yesterday: Fourth-Puerto Principe, Private Harry G. Hartmann, G. Eighth Cavalry, died April 9, typhoid; Santiago, Private Philip S. Breidenbach, K. Fifth Volunteer Infantry, died April 9, malaria.

### MANILA, Francisco, April 12.

March 11 (via San Francisco, April 12).—From tumultuous Malolos, crowded with insurgent soldiery, Aguinaldo sends word to his friends in the towns and the bamboo thickets that he can keep up the war against the United States for ten years if necessary. Meanwhile the insurgent army is still stretched around the land side of the city in a great semicircle, each flank resting on the shore of Manila Bay, and our tired, dusty regiments lie in the trenches night and day exchanging random shots with the enemy and occasionally engaging in a sharp, spirited skirmish. After each engagement we hear the same old familiar story—the enemy carried their dead and wounded off the field.

General Lawton got here yesterday with 1,700 soldiers. Everybody in the army and navy supposed that the General who stormed El Caney and won the real honors of the battle of Santiago would be put in full command of the army in the field here. After General Lawton had visited the palace, General Otis announced that Lawton had no status whatever except that of a major-general reporting for duty.

### Perfect Discipline of Our Army.

All sorts of wild rumors about corruption in the customs department and about excesses by our troops have been flying about in the English press of Asia. I have investigated these matters, with the assistance of experienced and impartial men, and I find the stories absolutely false. Whatever faults General Otis may have, he has certainly proved himself to be honest and painstaking and capable of preventing malfeasance or corruption on the part of his subordinates. The Quartermaster's Department, under Colonel Pope, and the Commissary Department, under Colonel Brainard, are nearly perfect. The men are well clothed and well quartered, and I have eaten better food in the trenches than I got in the hotel at Manila. The beef fed to the soldiers in the firing line from the refrigerator ships is as good as one can find in the average New York restaurant.

The discipline of the troops is equal to that of any army in the world. It is astonishing to find volunteer regiments made up of men accustomed to the free individual life of the Western States rivalling the regular army in unvarying obedience and order. The regular officers never weary of praising the volunteers for their courage and steadiness on the fighting line.

I have seen a good many armies in the field, but I have never seen such a perfectly controlled, well nourished army as this. I have ridden or walked

again and again along the whole fighting front and have had many opportunities of observing closely the military preparations of the insurgents.

As Admiral Dewey told me yesterday, our whole strength should be put forth at once to clear the island of Luzon from the rebellious Tagalo power. The people of the United States need have no fear of the rest. I have talked with most of the representatives here—men of all grades of life—and they assure me that when the terrorization of the Tagalo warrior regime has been ended the whole people of the Philippine archipelago will loyally accept the government we offer them, if it is a just, kindly and reasonable government.

As I write, a message reaches here that the army is about to advance north and south, and that the fight will be kept up until the power of the rebel forces is broken.

### The Spanish Archbishop to the Journal.

The correspondents are all muzzled by a censorship compared to which Weyler's system in Havana was perfect freedom. The censorship does not deal alone with military matters; it suppresses everything but such facts as General Otis wishes the American people to know.

General Otis, being a warm admirer of the Spanish Archbishop of Manila, has a private conference with him almost every day. And it is generally believed that the General is strongly influenced by the venerable prelate, who denounced America so vehemently and relentlessly before Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet. In fact, the General admits that he practically doubled the forces on our outposts one day on a suggestion from the Archbishop.

Here is the Archbishop's statement to the Journal concerning the outlook for the United States in the Philippines: "The native races are not competent to govern the islands, or share in the government to any extent. All the natives of the Philippines are a peaceful, industrious people, except the Tagalos. These people have inherited the warlike tendencies of their remote ancestors. The Arabs, who controlled the islands when the Spanish race occupied the Philippines. This race controlled Luzon and lent their blood to the native races; hence the warlike tendencies of the Tagalos, who are principally from Cruzon.

The only way ever successfully to govern the Tagalos is to establish a strong military government on the islands and form native companies out of Tagalos officered by Americans. They will then be loyal, if paid well and treated kindly. It is their nature to fight, and they are not particular for whom they fight. Those of the natives who were in the Spanish army proved good and loyal soldiers. When the Tagalo race is subdued and brought under the strong arm of a military government you will have no difficulty with the rest of the island.

## TO GIVE IRELAND A QUASI PARLIAMENT.

### LONDON.

April 12.—Sir Thomas Henry Barton Esquire, Bart., Member of the Anti-Parliamentary party and Member of Parliament for the West Division of Kerry, has written a letter to the Government papers suggesting that each of the Irish County Councils at their first meeting appoint two delegates, to meet in Dublin for the purpose of considering matters of national interest, and thus form "a People's Parliament."

The House of Commons to-day, by a vote of 167 to 69, rejected the bill introduced by William O'Malley, Anti-Parliamentary Member for the Connamara Division of Galway, providing for the compulsory reconstitution of Irish tenants evicted since 1879.

Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, described the bill as being "bad in principle and mischievous in practice."

London, April 12.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, occupied a box at the Shaftesbury Theatre this evening when E. J. Connelley and Miss Osborne made their debut in "The Belle of New York."

Mr. Spencer Eddy, Third Secretary of the United States Embassy, was also present at the performance. Mr. Connelley and Miss Osborne were well received.

Detroit Ordered to Nicaragua. Washington, April 12.—The Detroit ship report has been received from General Brooke under date of yesterday: Fourth-Puerto Principe, Private Harry G. Hartmann, G. Eighth Cavalry, died April 9, typhoid; Santiago, Private Philip S. Breidenbach, K. Fifth Volunteer Infantry, died April 9, malaria.

The hospital ship Missouri has arrived at Fort Monroe from Havana, bringing 212 sick soldiers.

London, April 12.—At to-day's meeting of the Church Missionary Society's centenary celebration Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, offered "loving greetings to the sister Church."

## MR. CHOATE AT THE PLAY WITH MR. BALFOUR.

### MRS. POTTER THE HIT OF "CARNABY SAHIB."

London, April 12.—The long heralded "Carnaby Sahib," the new play by Henry Arthur Jones, was produced this evening at Her Majesty's Theatre by Herbert Beerhove Tree and his company. It proved a poor melodrama, beautifully put on, with a succession of pictures of Indian life, accurate in detail, but on the whole distinctly disappointing; and it was received with unmistakable signs of disapproval by pit and gallery.

Mrs. James Brown Potter, in a variety of Persian costumes, proved the one success of the play. At the end of the performance there were loud calls for the author, mingled with "boosings." When Mr. Jones failed to appear there were cries of "What's happened to Jones?"

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Our baby, when one month old, had a raw place on her neck which spread slowly over the whole face, the face and neck being all raw meat, sometimes dry and then wet, and something awful to look at. The way the child suffered, mother and child never had any rest day or night as it constantly itched, and the blood used to flow down her cheeks. We had doctors and went to the dispensary without any result. By using part of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA Ointment and CUTICURA SOAP, the child was entirely healed. Now she is two years old and has a lovely skin, which we can be thankful to CUTICURA REMEDIES and nothing else.

Mrs. EMIL R. GARNJOSS, 231 Nassau Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## IRELAND MAY HAVE A QUASI PARLIAMENT.

## MEXICO'S PRIMATE LEAVES FOR ROME.

### CITY OF MEXICO.

April 12.—Archbishop Arce, Primate of Mexico, leaves this city to-night for Rome, via the United States. This is a customary visit and is made by every primate at stated times, but it is rumored in clerical circles that there is much anxiety at the Vatican regarding the persistent assaults on the United States and the American people by the clerical newspapers in this country.

As the clerical papers are often controlled by the Spaniards the reason for this persistent misrepresentation of everything American can be seen clearly. If the Church authorities here took action they could modify essentially the tone of these papers, which do not represent the real feelings of the Mexican people. The great liberal party organs here are friendly to the United States and continually record the progress of the American people in terms which display thorough accord with the conditions of American life.

All the papers here opposed to President Diaz's administration are hostile to the United States. But they represent only a minority of the Mexican people.